### Amusements.

THE RESIDENCE OF BROWN, MISS ROSE COLE.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE ATER.

THE AT

THE EVENING of E-FOCA-HON-TAR-JENNY LIND, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Emily Mewille, J. C. Dam, W. S. A.

WOOD'S THEATER.

THES EVENING CINDERELLA METAMORA TOO MUCH BOR GOOD NATURE. The World Skiets, Mr. Leftegwell and this company. BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

BAY AND EVENING-JACK AND GILL, Nr. G. L. Fox
and the consens ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES
THE CARCULAR TWIRS.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

Mr. Mark Sodik.

Lo Wolds Kniers, the Fowler States and (all company. Grand Orcmass Ogors Course. A geogeous Finals, THE ELFIN DELL.

THIS EVENING at 8-THEO. THIMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCRET. Programms varied every creating. Flory.

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III'S EVENING at 8-At the Bleecker-st. Pavilies. Redefence
Fapleson Retion Brothers, Marvelous Ethiopian Pupile, Signet
action, Don. A Marques and full company. Parletmences, every

research 25. Four nights lettion.

THIS SYMMOD AS THE SCOLO TROUTE SPORTS OF ATLASTALIVING LADDER SKEAL BARS. Enbryto Nicole, as Wooder of the Age, Millie Delphine, and Mill. Rosa.

### Business Notices.

MARSDEN'S CHOLERA CURE Has never failed to relieve Mansonn's Cholena Cune Is corolin to cure. Manson's Cholena Cune Can be solled on in every case Price, #1. Depot, No. 497 Broadway

NOTICE TO SEA-BATHERS. Convenience Lieu ron was Hain neutralizes all had effects of sale Dates spen the hair. The use of this invaluable article restores Gray Har to ca origina color giving it a soft and glossy appearance, to make these often the lish is washed in water. Sold by all drugglets, and at my siline, No. 1,100 Broadway, N. Y., where information respecting the treatment of the hair will be freely given from I to 2 p. m.
Saran A. Chevalier, M. D.

A Bassing to Morners .- Mas. Winslow's Hours on Braup, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a said and routain remody. It relieves the child from pain, regoleas the stormach and bowels, cures wind cells, corrects acidity, and, by giving said and health to the child, comferts the mother.

A few applications only of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN Formacron merepaired to cure the worst cases of Pites. Salt liberan and all Sain Diseases. For Burns and Scalife it is well-known to be the most rapid and wonderful remedy extant. Sold by druggists and of the depot. No. 49 Codar-at. 25 cents a box.

A CAUTION .- The wonders wrought by DUTCHER'S Lastering Fay-Kranm, and its termendons sale all ever the country, on a charge of stealing a horse from his employer Peter Traptors righted certain quarks to make institutions. Every Druggist
hagen of No. 715 Eighth-ave, and a lorse and wagon from B. knows this to be true. Don't be imposed upon. Buy Dercunn's and | P. Decher of Roudout,

COSTIVENESS, THE SOURCE OF DISEASE .- It causes Price Hagherbe, Dizrimon, Billioutiess, Sont Stoneck, Oppression, Low Sports, Worms, Indigestion & Dr. Harmisew's Prairiestantic Lousnipus warranted to cure all these, and the only cure for Price, bather blessing or otherwise. Sold by Parisa Garries & Co., Haus-man's Ch., Carwett, Macs & Co., and all Drugdels. The agency of WARREN, ACKERMAN & Co., for the

and of the goods of the Union Ingel Rysum Courant, be explicit tudes may be addressed directly to the Company, at their ware for 30 Park-place WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.

" Its area: is stronger and less tiable to rio in one or west, then the Lack stable "— I dudge's itemet" at the "I bland Fack Trial." Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of states on the same piece of goods.

No. 500 Broadway. AGUR -STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain

even. It has shoot the test of years in the Vallers of Mississippi and Mississer, and is the covereign remedy in all it we indected districts. Bold by all Druggists.

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLANTER free and Bunglan Shven Flats Saves. Highly creatmental and searcanical perfectly dry. Also a large assortiment of Bankery and Merchanis Sayan, & Co., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestant et., Pi fia.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINE, WITH of the lifest improvements and attachments; INCOMPARABLY THE mass role PARILY TVE. ELECTRIC S. M. Co., No. 543 Broadway, M. V. Agents wanted

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.-The "best" free to soldiers, and law to officers and civilians. 1,000 Chestnet el. Phila. Axtorph. N. Y., 19 Green at. Boston. Avoid free balean initations of his patents. De, LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cures.

unders thankento, No. 549 Briedway.

Turnishis, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY HANDS Assa, SOUPENSOR, RC.—Massa & Co.'s Radical Cure Trias Office only at his. I Veneguet. Lady attendant.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best In the sould. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufactures. Grever & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 41-Bloodway.

Morr's CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair,

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

HOWR SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. - ELIAS HOWE,

Dysenesta Tablet, S. G. Wellings, for indiges-

WHERE & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

Franks & LYON'S New Family Sewing-Machine

# THE PREEDMEN.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Trinone.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1866. LABOR CONTRACTS IN TEXAS.

Goo. J. B. Kiddoo. Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau for the State of Texas, in a report to Major Gan. Howard, says the following in relation to labor

contracts in that district: Contends should be made for the whole year in every cotton-growing region, on account of the important periods in the growing to the crops—seeding, weeding and picking—axtending over almost the whole year, and it being absolutely measure to have labor at command for each of these periods, that froe labor should go into the open merket and compete with other merchandies for the highest bidder, but when once matched are made, sinced by both parties in good faith and approved by an agent of the Bureau, they should be carried put to good faith by both parties for the length of time specified in the contract. The Bureau requires the prisone of pulfill his portion of the contract, as to wage, rationa and treatment, and having engreed the contract as lab guardint of the freedom, and thereby becoming a moral part to the contract. It should also require the freedom to radial has portion of it as to the time and labor. The Assistant Losamaramor did not wish to be understood as reflecting on the manner in which the freed-people have hitherto labored in Feaca, but he had found it necessary to restrain them by every means to his power from shifting about from one employer to another, on virial prefers to the State, in the deviation of hash plauders and freedmen. He states that Gens. Stood man and Fullerton have visited a portion of the State, and they any that the cotton crop looks better, and that a larger over the first and the cotton crop looks better, and that a larger over the first parties.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU LAWS. rd of Revision of the Freedmen's Bureau laws have compisied their work, and it is now being revised preparatory to approval and promulgation by the President, Secretary of

VIRGINIA. Cat. Mallory, Inspector on the Staff of Gen. Terry, reached Washington to-night on his return to Richmond direct from the Eastern Shore districts. He reports the condition of affairs in Assemble County as very turbulent, and that the few troops sent over from Fortress Monroe were opportune is their arrival, the civil authorities not having been efficient to preserve order. They have not made, nor do they show any fisposition to make, arrests. The military are picking up the white maranders who were guilty of raiding upon and pilfer ing from the negroes. The Colonel's report will be an inter-sating one, to having secured a large number of important from nexts.

# Georgia Free men Taken to Cuba.

The Atlanta Intelligencer says:

The Atlanta Intelligencer says:

"As suterprising genius has been in this city for some time past, engaged in collecting up negro boys between the ages of is and 30 years. To a number of these unampecting youths he has represented himself as a son of the late President Lingola, and plottered to them in glowing terms the spienders of a bone he will take them to in Cuba, which place he gives them to understand is somewhere in the North. He agrees to pay 800 par month and defray all traveling expenses. On reaching Cuba they will receive all sorts of good clothes and plenty to est and light tabor only required of them. How encessful this awneding acomp has been we have no knowledge, and of his reach purposes we are equally ignorant. If that he has found dupes we can readily believe, and have not adout thest many have been induced to leave comfortable homes. It has here of the ais of negroes, many of whom have no knowledge of their distants. They have been employed, their present expenses are being paid, they receive kind freatment and flatter-lag promises, and that is shout all they know. If the truth acut he have the imaginary troubles did not end when his inserting was attained."

# New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1856.

To Correspondents.

No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever!s intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but us a sear. All business letters for this office should be utilressed;; "The THIS-

UNE," New-York We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune in Londo. STEVENS PROTIERS, (American Agents for Librarias II Heartstite at Carest Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE they will also receive Sussian reason and Accessions are:

THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA.—Thornton, newsman at Sorsteen sells the Tribune for five cents, and his boys sell in on he sidewalks in frost of the principal hotols at the same price.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have, by the Atlantic cable, advices from Europe to Monday evening, August 6. Before the armistize was extooded to Bavaris, the Prussians had secured a good footing. They will occupy Wurzburg, but the Bavarians will retain Mentz. The troops of Baden and Wurtemberg were to leave this Federal fortress on the 8th. During the last three days the Austrians had been pouring about 40,000 men into the Tytol. The court-martial of the Italian Admiral Persane was

Mr. Gult, the Canadian Premier, has resigned office in con sequence, it is said, of differences with his colleagues on the

### NEW-YORK CITY.

As the Jersey City Turavereia Association and their friends young ruffians who had evidently gone there for the purpose. Stones and brickbais were harled among the crowd, but the rowdies scampered off on the approach of the police. A second attack was subsequently made, when Jas. McKlernan,

With more than 6,000 head of beef cattle for the week's supply, prices fell off | wie. P to yesterday, and it was hard work to sell out. Sheep foot up ever 20,000 for the week. They, too, have declined, and cannot all be sold. Hogs are the only live stock selling quickly at an advance, and this is due solely

an old man named James Cannon, residing in Rocket., Bergen, who died of apoplexy suddenly on Monday afternoon while

Epentus Devoe, aged 20, was committed for trial yesterday

ment was had sine die.

Gold yesterday was biteady, and closed at 1475. Gold-bearing securities are form. In State and Railroad bonds a moderate business.

The day for the execution, at Hartford, of Albert L. Starkweather, the matricide, is fast approaching. On Friday of next week, between "the hours of 10 o'clock and noon," he will suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Although he has made no decided profession of religion, he of late has manirable interest in spiritual affairs. His cell is daily warehed that he may conceal no weapon wherewith to commit seleids, and a guard is stationed opposite the cell day and night, so that it is next to impossible for him to kill himself even if he would. The execution will be as private as

cossible, only 150 tickets being issued. Of a family of six person in Philadelphia, all of whom recently returned from a pleasure trip in a sail-boat on the Delaware River violently ill, five have died. It seems they took on board a bundle of clothing which they found fleating on the river, probably thrown overboard from some vessel on which there was a contagious disease. Violent retching and send live up to it, there need be no further contro-fever were the forms of the disease, and after death the bodies | worsy. When all profess to cherish a principle that assumed a dark purple has. It is hoped that the only arreiver

cently made a raid upon the settlements at White Rock, a tributary of the Republican. The settlers were atripped of their provisions, and a woman and child captured. The Powder River Indians have also been committing depreda-

Fa., was totally destroyed by fire tast evening. Loss \$50 000. The University Convocation commenced its fourth annual ression, at Albany, vesterday, Several hundred members, rom all portlons of the State, are in attendance. The Convo-

nt has been defrauded by the forgeries charged toon | for All. William Ringgold Cooper.

er Hackett, Judge Cardozo and others, pronouncing the Excise

main in acasion for several days.

The National Academy of Science met at Northampton,

Mass. on Monday. Some of the forement men of Science in the country were present, and the order of business was ar-

Indians, on Monday, belonged to the Cincinnati and Louis ville mail line. Ninety-five are reported killed and 20 wounded. Most of the killed are deck hands. Recing was

neluding 187 in the public institutions. About 60 deaths are said to have occurred during the 48 hours ending yesterday

About 30 operatives were more or less injured, three or four scriously, but probably none fatally, by jumping from C. Harris's wooled mill at Woonsodet, R. I., which was burned

Spender Colfax addressed a mass Union meeting at Indiana-polis last evening. He defended Congress and reviewed the onstitutional Amendment.

The Democrats of the Fourth (Mich.) District yesterday re-

cominated the Hon. Charles A. Eldridge for Congress. Some 29 cases of cholera have been reported to the Beard of Health at St. Louis since! Saturday, mainly persons from the South. Several deaths have occurred. The general health of

A prisoner in custody of a policeman from Syracuse in the train from Rochester yesterday morning jumped from the car window, near Warner's station, and was killed.

Bartlet, at Hindsburg, Orleans County, M. Y., on Monday evening, during a quarrel at Alderman's house. Bartlet will The Maine Democratic State Convention at Portland, yes-

erday nominated Eben F. Pillsbury of Farmington, a lawyer of medium ability, for Governor, were of the stereotyped Democratic sort.

deaths from choiera August 1 number 79.
A short Cabinet meeting was held yesterday afternoon. All

loch and Secretary Harlem.

The Postmaster of Washington, D. C., it is understood, is to be removed, and one of the proprietors of The National Intelligencer will be appointed in his place.

The returns from the New Constitution vote in North Caroline are so few, and the vote so slight, that it is impossible to speak of the result.

There were 190 deaths in New-Orleans last week, of which

and prevails principally among the negroes. Judge Poland was yesterday nominated to represent the IIA

Judge Abell, who presides over a Court in New-Or- and the Rev. Mr. Horton, were either lunaties or men In Canada itself it has been discovered that there leans, has delivered a charge to the Grand Jury on the recent riots. He takes trouble to recount again freedom to the last. Does the lunacy of the victim factory settlement of the question as was at one time

palliate the disgraceful scenes in New-Orleans because I the Covention's illegality, ought to understand that they are arguing a mile away from the question. Mr. Monroe had no more right or reason to kill the Convention because Judge Abell had declared it to be unlawful than the Conventionists had to murder Judge Abeli because he rendered a judgment against the Civil Rights bill.

found a variety of interesting and valuable reading. consisting of a long article on Peat, notices of new publications, special correspondence from Kansas, reports of the Methodist Camp Meeting at Northport, L. I., of the Communipaw Mattoirs, City Fenianism, Law Intelligence, &c., &c.

## THE BASIS OF PEACE.

Percel

"But now when an honorable peace has been conquered by
our gallant army and mary, and when the conquered States
ratify the amendments of the Constitution abolishing Slavery
forever, and offer to return to the Union fold, the same TRIBUNE that kept thrusting is, out of time and place, its discordant lamentations for peace, now paints its face, flourishes its
tomahawk, and renews its battle-ory of 'ON TO RICHMOND'"

It was held by this journal before the Rebellion, during the Rebellion, and is our faith since the Rebellion, that "Governments derive their just powers shamed out of bush-fighting into open, manly war-

invigorate the war by calling out the Militia and employing to the utmost every resource of the loyal States, with the understanding that, if we should thus be able to make no headway, we should, after a fair trial of our strength, see if we were as incapable of making peace as of making war. And this was but one among several outbreaks of our impatience at the dawdling manner wherein our Generals long prosecuted the war.

the Rebels any offer whatever, though we did desire that he should listen to any offer that they might responsibly make. He sent us to make the "offer" which so shocks The Times; but we did not make it, for a good reason; and we never proposed nor suggested any terms of peace to any Rebel or Copperhead on earth. It is The Times that virtually accuses Abraham Lincoln of seeking an "inglorious peace." And it is The Times which affects amazement that we were willing to accept Peace before the Rebels were conquered on terms that we would have rejected afterward. Does it forget that there was a time when we should all have gladly welcomed them back to the Union with Slavery still cursing them and us?

Peace through Justice and Mercy. We stand ready to secept, as the fundamental basis of adjustment, the and live up to it, there need be no further controcovers all the ground in controversy, what is there left to wrangle over?

There was a time when the loyal States reight have welcomed back the seceding without requiring them to renounce Slavery; but even The Times concedes that this time exists no longer. When this had passed, it was still possible to have concluded a peace that would have left the Blacks to the tender mercles of the Southern Whites. But when the Rebellion had to war against their masters, not to leave them maked to those whom we had made their enemies.

of freedom. Well: we have yet to be induling amounts which rasp the abstractor's spiritual dling amounts which rasp the abstractor's spiritual among his counselors; but if he can only be left to make to those whom we had made their enemies. been utterly ernshed out, by the aid of 200,000 With enlarged power came increased obligations and responsibilities. To-day, our honor and our safety alike constrain us to demand All Rights

## WHO ARE THE REVOLUTIONISTS!

If the partisans of the President had undertaken no New-Orleans was simply illegal, they might have es the land, reasoning from the manifest right of every What a terrible rolling of argument up hill to show with no Rebel dead to offset them-were revolutionists and conspirators! What should be the inferana; that these men and their confederates in authorpreservers of the peace ' Who is fool enough to believe it? If the authorities of a great city have one responsibility more than another, it is to save life.

of men without mercy. who lost their lives for the same cause in Newbegan the rioting. We know the assertion to be has been often heard with no bad results. We are told that the Unionists, Dostie, Henderson, federation.

as the provocation might be, have allowed a Rebel rival religious creeds. The English Protestant Min-Convention to assemble in a public hall in order to | istry suck protection against the dangers to be apprekill it one by one? What journal in the North, friend or foe, would not have declared its horror and disgust? Haynau's butcheries, the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the Memphis rlots, and the massacre at New-Orleans, are things which do not admit of spology.

It was to be expected, of course, that the organs of the Government would be ready to incriminate Congress for the awfal and bloody blunder of the Presidential instructions to the rioting power at New-Orleans. Congress and the slaughtered Unionists were, after all, the conspirators, and the Rebels and the negro-haters were for once loyalists? What is loyalty? Should we admit that Gen. Sheridan was correct in saying that the leaders of the Convention were political agitators and revolutionary men, and ought to have been arrested, we have still his own word for it that their cruel butchery was without excuse, and that the prime-mover of all the horrible work, was "a bad man." Nothing more is wanted to set at rest all judgment as to the nature of the riot itself; but The Times of this city, and The Intelligencer of Washington-both intimately related to the Government-continue the absurd and infamous work of while the Government has been so hard pressed slandering the dead. Gen Sheridan to the contrary notwithstanding, the legality of the New-Orleans Convention was and is a

mooted question among the people and their authorities-one to be determined by the Courts or Congress of the United States, and not by the Rebel Mayor of New-Orleans. Gen. Banks, who ordered the election and original assembling of the Convention under milltary order, declares that it was legal; and, morally, no higher authority has spoken. The State Government of Virginia was erected by the same military authority, and the Convention of Alexandria met and re-met in 1863 and 1864, and finally amended and remodeled the Constitution which now governs the whole State. But whatever be the truth as to the question of legality (and the Convention seems to have a burden of official proof on its side in the testimony of Gen. Banks and of Gov. Wells) we hold that the President might as consistently reopen Rebel insurrection through the South, as have promoted the undoing of his own work by means of the subversive telegram addressed to the organizers of the riot in New-Orleans. He will find that, from Virginia to Texas, Southern judges are ready to dispute the legality of such enforced Conventions and Legislatures as have amended their State Constitutions by direction of the President himself. He may find that his own power in the premises to convene and legitimatize the late insurgent States, without the concurrence of Congress, was more than a mooted question. We hope he will yet understand that his blunder in tumbling down a State of his own recognition, along with the Governor elected by its people, was, after all, the worst offence which he could commit against his own theory of government. He, indeed, the President of the United States, was the only overt revolutionist, and that, too, by his own self-conviction, in the events of the dreadful day in New-Orleans. He it was who deposed a Governor, and directly and rudely interfered in the affairs of what he is pleased to term "a sovereign State." The loyalists, with the supreme power of the State on their side, accomplished no overthrow, but were, thanks to the policy of the President, bloodily overthrown.

The Rebels of New-Orleans have not concealed their opinion that the very Government under which Mayor Mouroe acted out the riet, was itself illegal. If we believed the press of New-Orleans, Gov. Wells, administering a Constitution written down at the bayonet-point, has no more right to public recognition than the Louisiana Convention. According to Chief-Justice Ruffin of North Carolina, the Convention and the new Constitution of that State are alike illegitimate; President Johnson was a despot, and Gov. Holden his usurping agent. Take the Rebel voice for it, and Gov. Pierpoins of Virginia, Gov. Holden of North Carolina, and Gov. Wells of Louisiana, had no more right to rule than the Conventions of those the Government is doing all for them that it can. They have ceased to inquire what is legitimate, exwhen loyal men demand equal rights, at least, with the recreants and miscreants of the land; and they have no scruple, according to their own showing. pentant Rebels have to vote. Is loyalty to be rewarded only by the bullet, while treason is honored by own plan of Reconstruction; and history will hold trampled on his own theory, and confessedly. went out of his own way to put his foot, as it happened, on the dead bodies of rary with his own. If he had a right to nullify the Texas, notwithstanding his own thousand-times ashe set up for himself. He interfered to make sure of | with practical inclosures! the fate of the New-Orleans Convention, long before | There is something curious about it; but we have any Court of high authority, or the legislative and | never yet heard of a government which men calling | dictation, as follows: judicial branches of the Government, were appealed | themselves moral, certainly respectable, did not think his organs to accuse Congress, after he has condemned | earliest ages, and everywhere has been steadily going himself. He cannot escape the odium and the conse- on ever since-under monarchies, republics, perquences of his bad act. Let us take hope at last from manent governments, and provisional, before, du-Dostie's grave, Monrog's crime and the President's ring and after revolutions. Men differ in their

CANADA AND CONFEDERATION. The movement for the Confederation of the North American British Provinces lags somewhat. The time lost through the recent change of Ministry in the mother country will necessitate, it is said, the postponement of Imperial legislation on the subject till the next session of Parliament. That legislation is indispensable to give effect to the scheme; but as the question is not one of party, no difficulty is apprehended from this ter in the perfecting of the arrangement binding the Provinces together according to the plan proposed. The project, however, as is well known, is far from meeting with the unanimous approval of the Provinces themselves. The Canadians are on the whole favorable to it, from motives of self-interest. Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland have fallen in with it, for they have nothing to lose, and may gain something, from the contemplated union. But both in New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the proposal has encountered the most determined opposition; and although the anti-Confederationists have been beaten in the Provincial absolutely false. It is said that, at the meeting held | Legislatures, they show no disposition to relax their efforts for preventing if possible the consummation of the scheme. Parliament is to be petitioned on the we found that the most suspicious terms employed subject, and delegates have been appointed to proceed were but a reply to daily threats, and such to England without delay, for the purpose of properly an appeal to the defense of civil rights as representing to the British Government and people the views of those colonists who are opposed to Con-

hended from the ascendency of the French Catholic for in the Confederation scheme, and to meet the case element, there shall be an Upper Chamber in that body, the members of which shall be appointed by the Crown for life. Meanwhile, Upper Canada is to have but one Legislative Chamber, purely elective. That the duality proposed in the case of Lower Canada, however palpable the necessity for it, is calculated, and likely, to foment angry feelings between the two sections of the community, and to provoke mischievous collisions, there can be but little doubt; but how how to meet the case otherwise than by the plan proposed does not yet appear. There are also difficulties of a financial character in the way of Confederation, involving material and important changes in the fariff, and a readjustment of the burdens of taxation. The Parliament now in session at Ottawa has been buistly occupied for some time past with these matters, making, however, but slow progress toward perfecting the scheme; by their opponents that it is not surprising to learn that something like a Ministerial crisis has just occurred in Canada, Mr. Galt, the Premier, having resigned office, on the ground, ostensibly, of differences with his ministerial colleagues on the Canadian school system. We cannot but think, however, that the real reason for the unexpected resignation of Mr. Galt lies deeper than in any difference of opinion on the proposal to modify the school system of Canada, with a view to the adjustment of certain unimportant differences between the Catholics and the Protestants relative to the educational machinery of the country. It may yet transpire that the Confederation scheme had a great deal to do with his relinquishment of office at this parti-

cular juncture. But suppose the difficulties to which we have alluded all successfully overcome, and Confederation an accomplished fact-what then? There are those in the United States who look with something like apprehension on the proposed union of the British Provinces on this continent, as as a measure adverse to the interests of this Republic, seeing that if effected it will lead to the establishment of a "new nationality" under a monarchical form of government in North America. For our part, we do not share in this feeling. Our republican institutions have nothing to fear from the near neighborhood of royalty. They have been tested in every way and the evidence of their intrinsic virtue, and of their vitality and power, is before the world. They commend themselves to the people by their adaptability to popular wants; and while they continue faithfully to fulfill their noble ends, not all the pomp and glitter of courts will able to alienate from them the people's affections. As to the annexation of the British Provinces to the United States, Confederation will not stand in the way of that. The nationality principle is rather favorable than otherwise to the ultimate fusion of the British provincials with the American people, and when the time arrives for the borders of the Republic to be enlarged northward, the difference in the form of government between ourselves and our neighbors will be easily got over. It may be that that time is not so distant as the promoters of Confederation imagine. The world gravitates toward Republicanism.

## CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Another (privately) weeping, wailing, teeth-gnashing defaulter has sent a sum of stolen money to the Treasury Department. The last penitent's conscience must have been of a most delicately sensitive character. He had stolen very little. He was a felon only to the ridiculously small amount of \$10. His deficiency was only what you may call a kind of financial flea-bite. De minimis non curat lex-the Attorney-General would hardly have troubled himself to hunt States had to make laws. But Rebel of pr. Rebels are down such a two-penny delinquent; for the cost would milling to take the President's word for their law, and so "accept the situation," in the cheerful helief that lay exceedingly heavy upon the moral stomach of this ex-commissary, even as a bad oyster, however small, will for a week diabolically derange and disorder the material stomach of the swallower. Indeed, nothing would seem to be clearer than the fact that, if a man would steal comfortably, and without a dire to use illegal weapons in the interest of disloyalty to | presentment of future qualms, he must be sure to meet and declare their clews than perjured and unre- tions; he can contemplate the wonders of nature in Switzerland, of art in Rome; he can indulge in everything that is pleasant and wicked in Paris; he can fly the ballot ! Herein is the epitome of the President's upon the wings of the morning to the uttermost parts of the earth: while a poor devil of a thief is shaking him to it, that he actually undid his own work, in his stolen boots at home, writing a penitent letter upon a sheet of stolen paper, and making restitution of a sum not worth retaining. It may not be very creditable to our moral character, but it is a fact the the men whose worst crime in the eyes of their enc- they keep a separate "conscience account" at mies was a loyalty and devotion to the flag cotempo- the Treasury. The largest single contribution ever received to the credit of this account government of Louisiana, and make its worst Rebel | was only \$1,600. The whole fund at present amounts the arbiter of its most important crists, he has also a | to only \$60,000-hardly the pickings and stealings of right to overturn every Constitution from Virginia to a single day during the palmy peculative times of the war. Clearly, the magnificent sons of Shoddy have severated conviction that States are sacred. He has not begun to experience religion yet! No sobbing shown his mistrust alike of the law of the land, of its member of Congress has yet made a clean breast oflaw-making power, and of the doctrine which it! There is a great chance still for pathetic notes

o for decision. It is not time for the President and it perfectly fair to fleece. The business began in the other political theories, but they all agree that Government is a sort of mileh cow, and that he who can get the largest chance at the public teat is the eleverest fellow. Shoddyism is as old as Greece; the Roman provincial governors, Sallust for example, ail stole like Jack Sheppards; the satraps of the Turkish Empire to this day are all thieves to a man; the greediness and rapacity of the French nobles left Louis XV, without a sou in his pocket; in England, the public debt would be diminished by half if restitution could be made of all the public money stolen since the accession of the House of Hanover; in Russia, all the Government officers steal as if thieving were commanded by the tenets of the Greek Church; and the United States is the only country under the sun in which nobody ever takes a cent of the public eash which does not belong to him! Happy land! But lest we might, by chance, fall into these per-

nicious and expensive practices, we beg leave to suggest the establishment of a Bureau of Conscience at Washington, to be officered by a retired clergyman and six serious clerks. Its building might be constructed in the form of a church, with a very high steeple and a very loud bell. The business of this Bureau should be two-fold: the distribution gratuitously of little tracts mildly inculcating the doctrine that "it is a sin to steal a pin as much as any bigger thing;" and, secondly, the care and management of the restored funds which would possibly begin to come in as the tracts began to operate. Words of awful warning might be dispatched regularly to all the postmasters. Dissuasive appeals might be forwarded once a month to collectors, navy agents, and assistant treasurers. During the session of Congress, members might be manipulated in person, and besought by the Head of the Bureau to pick no more and to pay

moiety of their booty, and thus purchase a half ticket in the lottery of the awful future. Pretty soon, the disgorging would begin. From post-offices and from majority in the new Provincial Legislature provided custom-houses, from naval stations and from the cabins of jolly pursers, from the wigwams of Indian it is proposed that, as a counterpoise to the popular agents and from the counting houses of contractors, from those still in place and from those who long ago retired in a state of repletion, the current of each would begin to flow, as the doctored consciences began to prick. In this happy, jolly time of restitution, you would no longer hear sour-visaged fellows protesting against conscience in public affairs; for even they would see the beauty of the article and the propriety and the profit of cultivating it with the greatest care. The taxes would be diminished; the Bureau would be the most popular department of the Government; and many an undetected appropriation would rise up and call it blessed.

These suggestions are based upon the opinion that there is some money out and owing to this Government which, without extraordinary measures, it is not likely to get in. We cannot sue for it in the law courts because we do not know who has it. Our Burean will reach the fellows in spite of their hiding. Can't we have it?

### WHO WAS "DOCTOR" DOSTIE! Correspondence of The World.

PULTONVILLE, Montgomery County, Aug. 4 Since the people are about to have another "mar-Since the people are about to have and, let me give tyr," in the person of the late "Doctor Dostle, let me give some of his antecedents. He was for some years a re of Amsterdam, where he pursued the calling of a village bar-ber. I, a boy at the time, remember him well. He was a man of light build, with a sharp, pale face; long black hair floating over the collar of a seedy black coat; enormous Byron shirt collar, unbuttoned at the thront, and a hat having the style of brim affected by "sports." Altogether, his appearance made him a terror to amail boys, and a laughing-stock and butt to those of larger growth. In connection with his barber-shop

those of larger growth. In connection with his barbar-shop, of which he was sole proprietor and the only journeyman, he started a cheap bathing establishment, consisting of a force-pump and two tabs, wherein the greet and small nuwashed might bathe for the small sum of six and one-quarter cents the the bath. The enterprise, however, did not pay, and Dostice's capital in pump and tubs was all asiont. With no means to pay board and washing bills, powerty attack Dostic in the face, unless something should opportunely turn up. The decident suggested a remedy for Dostic's woess, and, after a thorough course of instruction under the village dentist, covaring by count-exactly two weeks and three days. Dostic was graduated a "doctor" of dentistry. The "doctor" to magrated to Chicago, where I lost sight of him, till the hero of many a fight between a stiff beard and a dult razor toraced p as a newly-manufactured Radical martly in New-Orleans.

In the old tub and lather-box days, it would have been impossible to have found a man of "less account." in Amsterdam than "Doctor" Dostic, who was generally regarded as a lunatic or fool. But now the Radicalis in and, about Amsterdam rank the deceased "Doctor" with John Brown and the late President Lincoln, and mourn him as a "marty." It is a matter of serious consideration whether or not, if the funds shall be raised, his body shall be horne through the country wrapped in the American flag, and finally laid down in sorrow and the secues of his early ton-orial triumples. There is to be no Homeric dispute beisween the rival cities, Amsterdam and New-Orleans. Amsterdam claims her song son, and no doubt Congress can be induced to make an appropriation for the transportation of the "martyris" remains.

Remarks by The Tribune.

The above is the worst that the malignity of American Torvism can say of its murdered victim. Dr. Dostie was once a barber, and became a dentist. He was never a traitor; hence he is hated and disparaged: he was an open, fearless champion of the Equal Rights of All Men, and he protested against putting the loyal majority of the Southern people under the heel of the envenomed Rebel minerity, and for that he was butchered while an unarmed, defenseless prisoner in the hands of the Rebel Police. Hence his blood cries from the ground, with that of the scores of Unionists murdered with him-martyrs in the same holy cause. Their butchery strengthens not only our resolve but our faith that Caste and Oppression are doomed, and that all Americans shall yet be truly. absolutely Free.

A friend writes us that the brief paragraph in our ast touching Custom-House politics does injustice to the Collector, who (he assures us) had no part in the . proceedings alluded to. We beg lear a to assure our friend that we have intended no reflection on the Collector, who, when he was plain Mr. Smythe, we knew and esteemed as air upright and capable man of business. As such, we hailed his appointment, trusting that he might be permitted to run the machine just as he would manage a bank or dry goods jobbing house; in which case we felt confident that he would serve the public efficiently and reflect honor on his principal. We have not been near the Custom-House since, and know but by hearsay what is going on there, but some of the reported changes of subordinates have given us an unfavorable impression. Mr. Smythe is a Johnson man; so that we have no right and no wish to stand

We hope that the true friends of the South will liberally assist the effort which is being made to establish a high-grade school for the colored people of New-Orleans. Dr. P. B. Randolph, the agent for this work in the North, is a leading writer and instructor in New-Orleans, and his mission has the approval of the best men in that city and in Washington, including Gen. Grant, Gen. Banks, Gen. Howard, Speaker Colfax, and the Hon. Thaddeus Stavens. The friends of the proposed school have opened a National subscription in its behalf, of which Mr. G. W. Laucell, of Bennington, Vt., and Charles Partridge, esq., No. 72

ions by faithful and useful service.

Front-st., will act as Treasurers. Mr. King, of The New-Orleans Times, who, before the riots, telegraphed that the Convention was only "a debating club," and afterwards speke of its members as revolutionists, wrote recenily at the President's

"The officers and people of New-Orleans must, in every reer, deport themselves in such a way that the state of the ret occurrences may, as much as possible, be wiped out. The

President demands this." We italicise in order to save comment.

Mr. Alcorn, U. S. Senator elect from Mississippi, lays great stress on the right of representation. In an address to the people of that State, he says: Liberty is infinitely more precious than golden fleece. Representation is not more a necessity of your souls than of your purses." But how about the black unrepresented! Have they neither souls or purses? or does Mr. Alcorn mean only representation for the longest purse !

The Hon. M. Hubbard of West Virginia is the only Congressman of whom we have heard who has abso lutely refused his increased pay. Doubtless Mr. Hab. bard faithfully represents the wishes of his constituents, and we commend his example to the two hundred and odd whose pockets are open-

The meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, which was incorporated in 1863, is an event. The Academy met on Tuesday, Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institute in the chair, and Prof. Agassiz, fresh from the wildernesses of Brazil, and ready with a new essay on the glacial theory, answering to his name. Saturday will close the meeting.

THE CIRCUS.-Pleasure-seekers will observe that Signor Chiarini has changed his mind in reference to going away and that the troupe may be seen at the illescher-st. tens during the rest of this week. Two performances are given daily. Their character calls for no further description. The company is a good one, and the performance given is really enjoyable.

The American Dental Convention commenced its annual session yesterday at Clinton Hall. New-York. Dr. William B. Hurd of Will amsburgh was chosen President. Dr. J. G. Amtler of New York Vice-President. Dr. J. H Smith of New-Raven Trassurer, Dr. William C. Horn of New York Secretary Dr. Harrington of North Carelins Corresponding Secretary. Regular sessions from 10 s. m. to 2 p.

go to work. But Judge Abell and all others who land body of Radicals and fanatics in the land, bitter and to the presence side by side of antagonistic and | Defaulters might be requested to send back at least a land to the me to the me

FOREIGN NEWS

progressing. A new Italian foun of 350,000,000 fivre has been ordered. The cholera is increasing in England.

subject of the school system as effecting Lower Canada.

were leaving Christs' on Monday evening, where they had spent the day on a pic-nic, they were assaulted by a party of one of the ringlenders, was arrested.

An inquest was held in Jeracy City yesterday on the body of

engaged in patting in some coal in Academy-st.

The American Denial Convention held its its first session at Chinton Hall yesterday. Dr. William B. Hurtl of Williamsburgh was obosen President.

A meeting of the Board of Supervisors was called for resterday afternoon, but a quorum not being present an adjourn

in the small stocks little doing. The Railway shares are in reduced consist. After the call prices generally were no firmer. At the econd Board the market was all stronger, and more disposition was hoven to buy. After the call the market was excited, and an advance as made on the entire list. Money is abundant at \$95 per cent on call, but there is more inquiry. In commorcial paper no change; best names pass at 5 per cost, and good at 5505 per cost. Foreign ex-

will recover.

A dispatch from Leavenworth stotes that the Indians re-

tions in New Mexico. The greatest excitement exists there.

A large brick building used by the Plymouth (Mass.) Cordsgs Company was burned yesterday, together with machinery and stock. Loss \$50,000; two-thirds insured. The extensive oil refinery, known as the Potrolita Oil Works, at Pittsburg.

estion will continue until Thursday evening. The Treasurer of the United States yesterday received the sum of \$57,000, almost the whole amount of which the Govern-

Governor Fenton has issued a proclamation, ordering a secsion of the Sapreme Court on the 29th of August. The Court will be held for the purpose of revising the decision of Record-

The Tennessee Column State Convention met and organized at Nashville on Monday. Delegatest from fifteen counties in the State were present, and these delegates were the leading colored men in the State. The Convention will probably re-

ranged. Many valuable papers will be read during the week. The Academy will adjourn on Saturday.

The steamer General Lytle, which exploded at Bethiehem,

the cause of the calemity.

There were 239 deaths from cholera in this city last week,

A man named Alderman shot his brother-in-law, named

The resolutions sclopted Twenty-nine deaths from cholars were reported at the office of the Cincinnati Board of Health on Monday. The total

he members of the Cabinet were present except Mr. McCul-

29 were from cholers. The disease is on the increase there,

Vermont) District in Congress, by the Union Nominating

on what grounds he deemed the Convention illegal, justify murder? Or are loyal lunatics any worse than anticipated. Lower Canada is found to be a difficulty, back the pickings of the past. All the penitent letters and to show, how in view of the fact, his jurors should convict Rebels? Would these same crazy man, or owing to the absence of homogeneity in its population, received might be published annually in a volume.

On the inside of this morning's TRIBUNE will be

"There was not an hour during the war when the whole people would not have cheerfully accepted Emancipation and a return to ALLEGIANGE as the basis of Peace and Union. Indeed, The Thurings, a journal responsible for the war by invitingancession, in its durkest day, in an abject and craven manner, demanded "Place upon the Best Attansable Trains, Subsequently, when the conquering hosts of Grant, Sheeman and Sheeman, Farmacut and Porter, were on the eve of achieving all this, some modern "John Hook" urged Mr. Lincott to offer Slavery \$60,000,000 as a bribe for an inglorious Posco!

Comments by The Tribune.

from the consent of the governed." If that is not the truth, then our Revolutionary fathers who proclaimed it and based their independence upon it, were traitors. Hence, we were more than willing to submit the question of Union or Disunion to a free and fair vote, after full discussion, of the Southern People. It may suit The Times, in its character of flea on the body politic, to carp at this; but why does it never attempt to show, either that our Revolutionary fathers were wrong, or that we have misapprehended and misapplied their doctrine? Why can it never be It is false that we ever demanded "peace upon the best attainable terms," whether in an "abject" or any other manner; though we did once proposa to

It is not true that we "urged " Mr. Lincolu to make

We have no tomahawk and no battle-ery. We seek cardinal maxim of our adversaries, "No taxation without representation." If they will agree to that

nore than to prove that the martyred Convention at caped the reproach which the outraged conscience of citizen to be loyal and free-spoken above all things. easts upon every aider and abetter, by word or deed, of the atrocious slaughter in that city. But the chosen organs of the Government have thought it wise to approve and defend by implication the murder of nearly forty men of undoubted loyalty, and the wounding of more than a hundred others as good, in a one-sided butchery, the fiercest of any known in a Southern city. How hard it is to prove that the police of New-Orleans, led on by notorious Rebels, under command of the vindictive traitor Monroe, were only so many lambs outside in the street, using their revolvers against so many wolves penned in the Convention-room, may be imagined; but even this has been attempted. that all the murdered and martyred men, knifed, clubbed, and shot-lying out in the Coroner's rooms, ence? Simply this: that Rebels and desperadoes, whose names were by-words in New-Orleans; sworn champions of disloyalty, whose acquiescence in a forced situation is hardly a year old; rulers of New-Orleans when it was the most profligate, violent and refractory city in the world; men of the class whose counsels have encouraged the outrage and killing of white and black Unionists in every county of Louisiity were the righteous upholders of the law, and the The butchers of New-Orleans slew nearly two score

The Northern enemies of freedom at the South have not ceased to pour out scorn and abuse of the men Orleans, as that for which men no more noble laid down theirs on battle-fields a little more than a year ago. We are told that the men of the Convention before the Convention, every speaker indulged in incendiary language; but, on referring to the reports